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Spread of vector-borne diseases and neglect of Leishmaniasis, Europe

Author(s): Dujardin JC, Campino L, Canavate C, Dedet JP, Gradoni L, Soteriadou K,

Mazeris A, Ozbel Y, Boelaert M

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Abstract:

The risk for reintroduction of some exotic vector-borne diseases in Europe has become a hot topic, while the reality of others is neglected at the public health policy level. Leishmaniasis is endemic in all southern countries of Europe, with approximately 700 autochthonous human cases reported each year (3,950 if Turkey is included). Asymptomatic cases have been estimated at 30-100/1 symptomatic case, and leishmaniasis has up to 25% seroprevalence in domestic dogs. Even though leishmaniasis is essentially associated with Leishmania infantum and visceral leishmaniasis, new species, such as L. donovani and L. tropica, might colonize European sand fly vectors. Drug-resistant L. infantum strains might be exported outside Europe through dogs. Despite this possibility, no coordinated surveillance of the disease exists at the European level. In this review of leishmaniasis importance in Europe, we would like to bridge the gap between research and surveillance and control.

Source: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2600355

Resource Description

Exposure: M

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Ecosystem Changes, Human Conflict/Displacement, Temperature, Unspecified Exposure

Temperature: Fluctuations

Geographic Feature: M

resource focuses on specific type of geography

None or Unspecified

Geographic Location:

resource focuses on specific location

Non-United States

Non-United States: Europe

Health Impact: M

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specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

Infectious Disease

Infectious Disease: Vectorborne Disease

Vectorborne Disease: Fly-borne Disease

Fly-borne Disease: Leishmaniasis

Resource Type: **☑**

format or standard characteristic of resource

Review

Timescale: M

time period studied

Historical